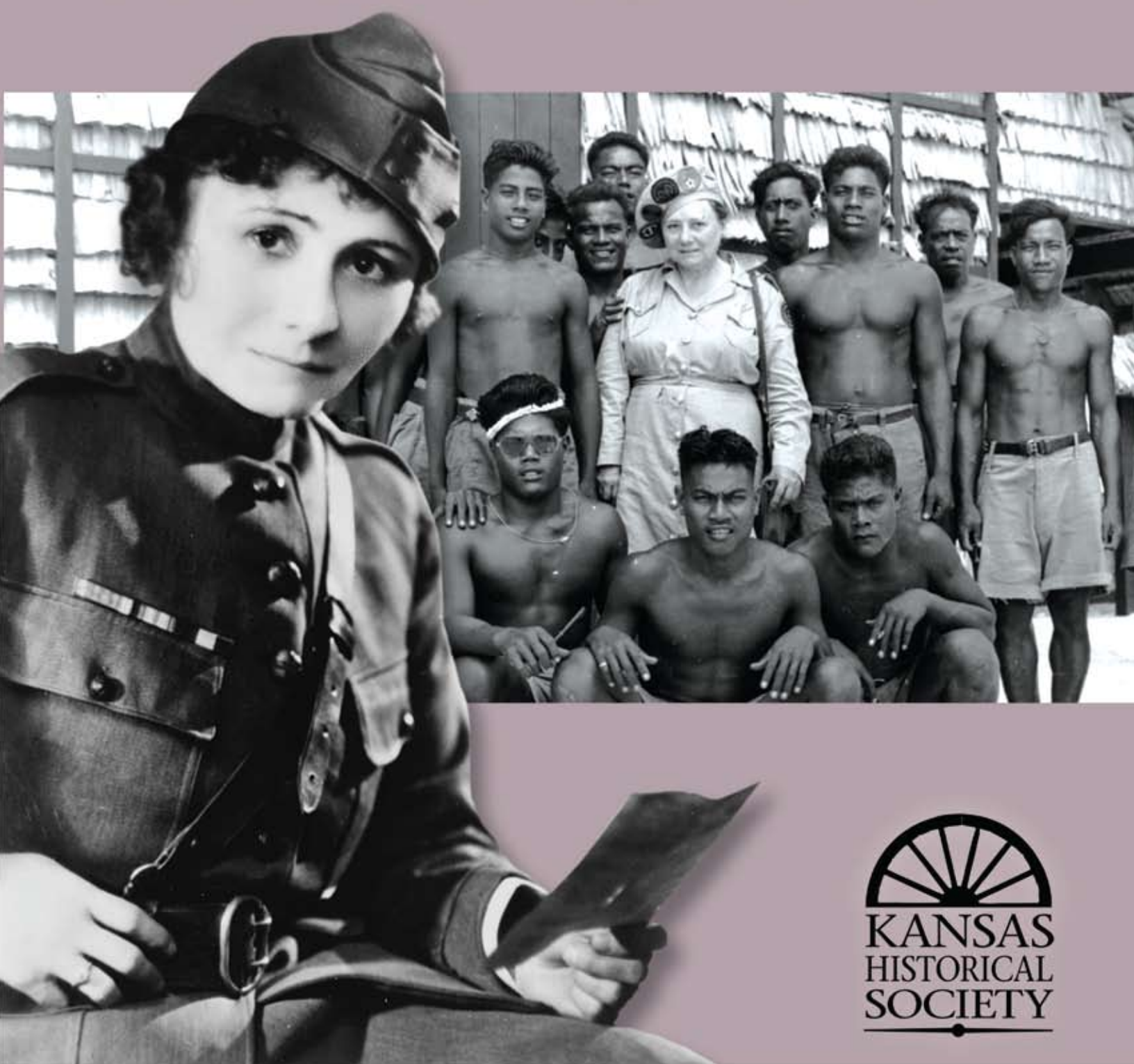


Spring 2008

Reflections



REAL PEOPLE. REAL STORIES.

Spring 2008

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 1

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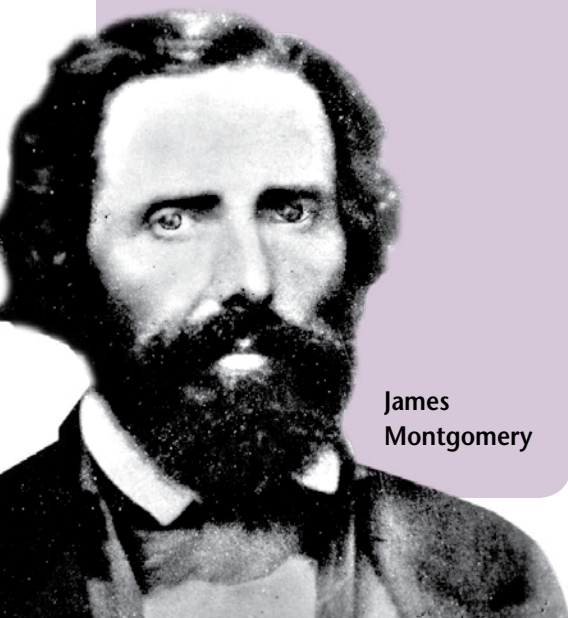
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On the cover: Peggy Hull, war correspondent. Read her story on page 5. Photos courtesy of Peggy Hull Deuell Collection, Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas Libraries.



James
Montgomery

Reflections

In 2011 Kansas will celebrate its statehood sesquicentennial. "Countdown to Statehood" is a series of articles depicting key events from Kansas' territorial days and related commemoration events sponsored by the Kansas Historical Society.

Countdown to Statehood: The Marais des Cygnes Massacre

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 made Kansas a territory whose people would decide whether she was admitted to the Union as a slave or free state. This set off a rivalry with proslavery supporters from bordering Missouri. The conflict escalated into the violence known as "Bleeding Kansas."

Missouri border ruffians like Charles Hamilton led raids into Kansas to steal goods and harass freestaters. Linn County was the site of some of the raids, including a particularly deadly one May 19, 1858. Hamilton and some 30 other men rode through the village of Trading Post, captured 11 freestate men, and marched them into a ravine where they opened fire upon them. Five of the men were killed, five were seriously injured, and one escaped unharmed.

The community was drawn together in the face of these events even as they were unfolding. Sarah Read, wife of the captured Reverend Samuel Read, set off on foot, spyglass in hand, to chase down Hamilton and his men. She came upon the victims, some still alive, and tried to render aid. Word of the massacre spread quickly and by afternoon freestaters from around the area had gathered to treat the wounded, collect the dead, and help James Montgomery's Jayhawkers ride into Missouri in fruitless pursuit of Hamilton's gang.

The Kansas Historical Society now owns and operates the Marais des Cygnes Massacre State Historic Site. This park-like setting includes interpretive signs. In commemoration of the sesquicentennial, the Historical Society is planning a special event in May 2008, part memorial to those who were slain, part tribute to those who came together in a time of crisis. Learn more at ksks.org/places/marais.



Welcome

Welcome to our second year of *Reflections*! We hope you've enjoyed learning more about Kansas people and their stories ... people like John Fenton Pratt, Lilla Day Monroe, and Hard Chief. Their stories are the history of our state.

In this issue of *Reflections* we begin to introduce you to the people who are the Kansas Historical Society. Our first staff member feature is Chris Garst, archeology lab technician.

Chris grew up in Kansas and holds degrees in anthropology and archaeology from Kansas State University and the University of Kansas. A professor at Cloud County Community College spurred Chris' career choice. After her first opportunity to oversee an archeology lab, she was hooked!

The Historical Society's Archeology Lab is the lynch pin on which further analysis of the collection hinges. It is here where dirt-covered artifacts come to be cleaned, sorted, and catalogued. The artifacts then are identified, counted, and weighed. The lab shares the responsibility of writing

The Kansas Historical Society is a state agency whose vision is to enrich people's lives by connecting them to the past. The Historical Society operates 16 state historic sites in communities across Kansas, as well as the Kansas Museum of History, Kansas Capitol Tour Center, and State Archives & Library in Topeka. KSHS, Inc. is a non-profit organization that works to financially support the programs of the state agency.

analysis with other staff members and archeology professionals.

Chris is in charge of prioritizing the lab's work, assigning tasks, and supporting the processing efforts. She assists with identifying items for display and occasionally writes descriptive labels.

The lab is responsible for monitoring the Historical Society's archeology/ethnographic collection. When researchers and other institutions inquire about loans from the collection, the lab handles those requests – preparing materials and monitoring their return. Chris receives object donations from the public, gives tours of the lab, and teaches classes at the Kansas Archeology Training Program each June. Fifteen volunteers assist her in the lab on a regular basis.



Chris Garst, left, and Nancy Calhoun, Manhattan, reconstruct pottery from a site in Rice County.

Spring is here so mark your calendars for the annual members meeting in southwest Kansas June 6-7. Members will be receiving more information in the mail. We hope you'll show your support by joining us!

Speaking of support, we want to thank everyone who responded to our annual giving campaign letter. Last year we increased fall giving to \$18,000 from \$16,000 the previous year.

Inside a Tornado: An Eyewitness Account

Will Keller's encounter with the forces of nature left a lifelong impression. This Kiowa County farmer offered a rare eyewitness account from inside a Kansas twister.

Will Keller also remembered this 1915 tornado, which was captured on film over the skyline of Mullinville in Kiowa County.



The Keller family farm was located about three miles east and one mile south of Greensburg. Around 4 p.m. June 22, 1928, the family was in a wheat field inspecting hail damage. Will Keller spotted an umbrella-shaped cloud in the west that looked suspicious.

Keller noticed the "oppressiveness" in the air that signaled the coming of the storm. "I saw at once that my suspicions were correct, for hanging from the greenish-black base of the cloud was not just one tornado, but three," he recalled. "One of the tornadoes was already

perilously near and apparently headed directly for our place. I lost no time therefore in hurrying with my family to our cyclone cellar."

The approaching tornado fascinated Keller, who returned for a last look after making sure that his wife, Myra, and young Will were safe in the cellar. Across the flat, unbroken horizon Keller saw an unobstructed view of the three funnels. The one nearest was much larger and more active than the other two.

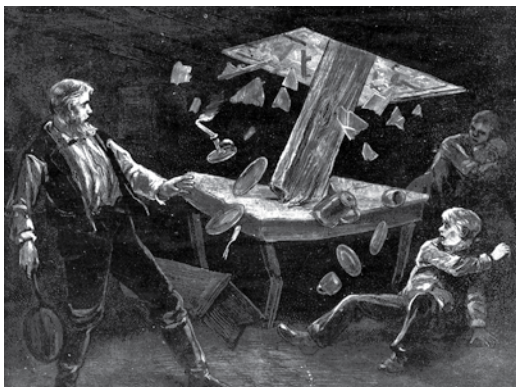
"As I paused to look I saw that the lower end which had been sweeping the ground was beginning to rise," Keller said. "I knew what that meant, so I kept my position. I knew that I was comparatively safe and I knew that if the tornado again dipped I could drop down and close the door before any harm could be done."

Soon the tornado was directly overhead and Keller noticed an odd stillness. He smelled a strong gassy odor and found it difficult to breathe.

"I looked up and to my astonishment I saw right up into the heart of the tornado," Keller said. "There was a circular opening in the center of the funnel, about 50 to 100 feet in diameter, and extending straight upward for a distance of at least one half mile, as best I could judge under the circumstances. The walls of this opening were of rotating clouds and the whole was made brilliantly visible



This slow moving tornado struck Hardtner in 1929, one year after the tornado Keller described. This community is in Barber County, located south and west of Kiowa County.



This illustration of a storm shelter damaged by tornado appeared in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated* in 1887.

by constant flashes of lightning which zigzagged from side to side."

As Keller looked up he saw small tornadoes forming around the lower rim of the vortex, but in the center of the large tornado he saw a hollow opening. The slow moving storm gave Keller enough time to examine the view from inside and out.

"I noticed that the direction of rotation of the great whirl was anticlockwise, but the small twisters rotated both ways – some one way and some another," Keller said. "The opening was completely hollow except for something which I could not exactly make out, but suppose that it was a detached wind cloud."

The tornado headed east and next struck the Evans family farm. Like the Kellers, the family was in the field. With no time to reach their storm cellar, the family lay flat on the ground, clutching at bushes. They felt themselves lifted from the ground. Their 17-year-old daughter's clothes were torn away, but the family was unharmed. Inside the tornado, Mr. Evans could see wreckage from his house, including the kitchen stove.

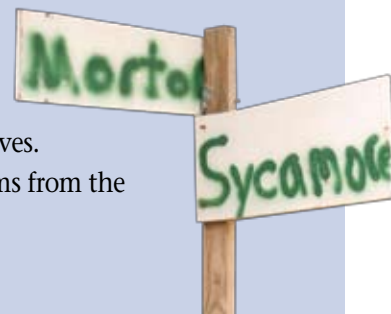
Keller lived to tell his story again and again. Sixteen months later he traveled to the weather bureau in Dodge City where he related his dramatic story. Keller recalled hearing other tornado stories, including one told by a hired man who took refuge in a barn.

"I remember that in 1915 a tornado passed near Mullinville," Keller said. "As the tornado passed over the barn, the door was blown open and the man saw up into it, and this one like the one I saw, was hollow and lit up by lightning."

Keller's story can be found in the newspaper collections of the Historical Society.

VISIT | FORCES OF NATURE

Discover more about the weather extremes in Kansas with the Kansas Museum of History's newest special exhibit, *Forces of Nature*, showing **March 21, 2008 – January 4, 2009**. This exhibit examines tornadoes, floods, blizzards, and prairie fires and the impact these natural disasters have on Kansans' lives. The exhibit also features items from the 2007 Greensburg tornado. kshs.org/exhibits



DISCOVER | COLLECTIONS

Within the 500,000 images in our photograph collection, you'll find incredible views of tornadoes, blizzards, floods, and their destruction. Visit the State Archives & Library in Topeka and view our photos and newspapers. Or, visit *Kansas Memory*, at kansasmemory.org, to see a sampling of these images.



This 1910 Kansas tornado swirls aloft near a farmhouse.

BORROW | TRAVELING EXHIBITS

Tornadoes, with their sinister forms and terrific power, have always been a source of curiosity. The *Kansas Tornado* exhibit is testimony to the destruction and peculiarities caused by these awesome storms and can be booked for your classroom, company lobby, library, or special event. kshs.org/exhibits/traveling

Ruby Lee and Merle Chaney

Ruby Lee and Merle Chaney grew up on a farm in Stanley. Brother and sister, the Chaney family were the third generation to live on the Johnson County farm, which their grandfather had originally homesteaded.

During their life the Chaney family operated a prosperous farm that produced grain, hogs, and cattle. Ruby Lee raised produce in a large garden, which she canned at harvest time.

Active members of the Stanley Bible Church, the Chaney family both taught Sunday school. Ruby Lee served as a treasurer and secretary of the women's group. When their parents became ill, she stayed near to assist with care.

In 1949 Merle joined the Kansas Historical Society and later became a life member. Both Merle and Ruby Lee enjoyed reading and researching and were quite knowledgeable about Kansas history. Merle never owned a television. Instead, he and Ruby Lee preferred traveling across the nation. They documented their travels to



such locations as Yellowstone National Park, which they shared through slide show programs at home.

Merle died at the age of 84 in 1992. Ruby Lee died at the age of 90 in 2007. At Ruby Lee's death, the Historical Society learned that Merle had provided a bequest of \$60,618. Ruby Lee provided an additional bequest of \$169,400 for a total of a \$230,018. The Chaney bequest is one of the largest family gifts to date.

Fort Hays Matching Funds

We need your assistance in telling the military story during Kansas settlement! Fort Hays State Historic Site received a Preserve America matching grant for \$150,000 to create new exhibits for the Fort Hays State Historic Site guardhouse building. In order to access this funding, KSHS, Inc., must raise an additional \$150,000.

The new guardhouse exhibits will tell stories of an uneasy coexistence between American Indians and the U. S. Army soldiers, between soldiers and townspeople, and between white citizens and African Americans. The

new interactive exhibits will utilize state-of-the-art interactive technology in addition to historic artifacts, text, and images.

Fort Hays was an important site in the state's history. It was home to army regiments such as the 7th U.S. Cavalry, the 5th U.S. Infantry, and the 10th U.S. Cavalry – better known as Buffalo Soldiers. People of the West like James B. "Wild Bill" Hickok, William "Buffalo Bill" Cody, and Colonel George Armstrong Custer are linked to the fort's history.

The Historical Society appreciates the generous support of the Hays community during the building restoration and with new exhibits for the blockhouse. Now we need your help!

Kansas tax credits may be available on a limited basis to individuals donating gifts of at least \$1,000. Call Vicky Henley at 785 272-8681, ext. 201, for more information to help reinterpret and preserve this important state historic site.



Peggy Hull Deuell

Peggy Hull was the first woman war correspondent accredited by the United States government and the first woman to serve on four battlefronts. During her 31-year career she followed American soldiers around the world. Her articles were popular on the home front because she presented personal stories of the lives of soldiers. Readers enjoyed this unique perspective and Hull developed quite a following.

Born on a farm near Bennington in 1889, Henrietta Eleanor Goodnough (who later changed her name to Peggy Hull) grew up in Marysville and later moved to Junction City. A longtime fan of investigative reporter Nellie Bly, Hull honed her writing skills in high school. When she applied for a job at the *Junction City Sentinel*, editor A.D. Colby said he had already hired the only reporter he needed, but if she wasn't worried about her fingernails and was willing to set type, she had a job. Hull soon had an opportunity to demonstrate her reporting skills when a fire broke out in town and no one was available to cover the story. She became a writer and between 1909 and 1916 she worked for newspapers in Colorado, California, Hawaii, and Minnesota.

While reporting for the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* in 1916, Hull was assigned to cover the Ohio National Guard in

Mexico. The soldiers were dispatched to patrol the Mexican border while Brigadier General John J. Pershing pursued Pancho Villa after his notorious raid in New Mexico. Here Hull started writing for the *El Paso Morning Times*, and her reporting of Pershing's return with his men is considered one of the most accurate accounts of the event. In 1917 Hull convinced the *Morning Times* editor to send her to France to cover World War I. At that time, the War Department did not allow women journalists to become accredited. Hull sailed for Paris without accreditation, but thanks to her acquaintance with General Pershing, she was able to spend a month and a half at an artillery training camp. Envious male reporters saw to it that Hull was recalled to Paris, and embittered, she returned to the U.S.

In the summer of 1918 Hull traveled to Washington, D.C., where, with the help of her El Paso acquaintance General Peyton C. March, she finally received accreditation. In the following years she would cover military action from Siberia, Shanghai, and several Pacific islands. Although pleased to have earned accreditation, Hull often complained that she was sent to places far from the front because she was a woman. She may not have been happy with the location of her assignments, but readers valued her perspective and the humanized view she brought to her "little stories of war." A soldier writing in 1944 said, "You will never realize what those yarns of yours ... did to this gang ... You made them know they weren't forgotten."

After World War II Peggy Hull moved to California, where she lived until her death in 1967.



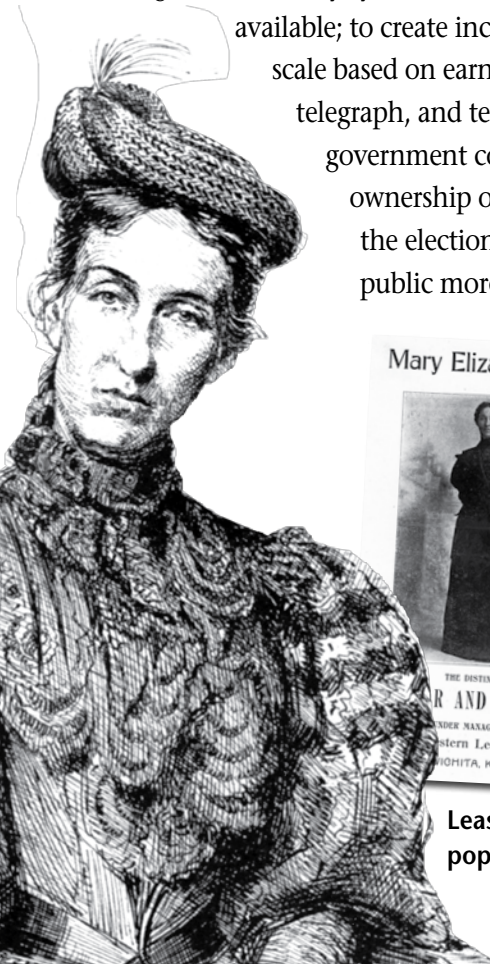
Just like the soldiers she was covering, Peggy Hull wore an army uniform, carried her own equipment, and slept on the ground. Photos courtesy of Peggy Hull Deuell Collection, Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas Libraries.

The Farmers Are Coming: Promoting the People's Party

Farmers in Kansas experienced a series of difficult years from the late 1880s to the early 1890s. Droughts caused crop failures and many farmers faced debt and the loss of their farms to foreclosure. A number of farmers left the state during those years. Those who stayed asked the state government for assistance.

The Farmers' Alliance movement was growing in the South and Midwest. The group promoted higher prices for produce and felt that the government's responsibility was to represent farmers rather than big business. In their view, railroads, banks, and other businesses received more support from government.

Out of this dissension came the People's Party, a reform movement with roots across the country, but nowhere stronger than in Kansas. These "Populists" wanted to change the monetary system to make currency more readily available; to create income tax with a sliding scale based on earnings; to put railroads, telegraph, and telephones under government control; to prevent foreign ownership of land; and to overhaul the election process, giving the public more control.



Lease is promoted as a popular lecturer.

This pamphlet contains the words to campaign songs sung by the Quenemo Glee Club.



Champions of populism wrote newspaper articles and toured the country delivering lectures on the reform movement. Mary Elizabeth Lease and Annie Diggs, both of Kansas, became popular advocates of the People's Party. Though the two women disagreed on certain principles, they each helped place Populist candidates in office. Lease became one of the best-known Populists in the state. She believed in racial and gender equality and claimed, "Wall Street owns the country. It is no longer a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, but a government of Wall Street, by Wall Street, and for Wall Street." Diggs wrote for Populist newspapers and "became convinced that the reforms which we sought were after all economical rather than moral questions."

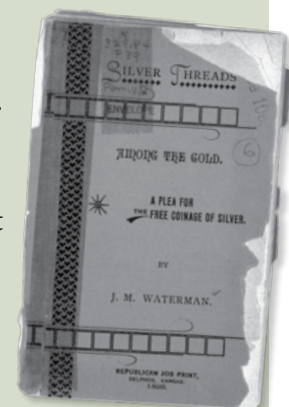
To place the Populist message in the hands of the public, the party distributed books, pamphlets, and broadsides. These materials included essays on party platforms, treatises on financial reform, campaign brochures, notices of lectures, songs of protest, and banners to promote the party agenda. Several Populist presses printed the materials in the state. At lectures, rallies, and campaign events, Populists gave away and sold their literature.

The problem of high tariffs and the gold standard were Populist concerns. This brochure was printed by the Jeffersonian Publishing Company in Lawrence.



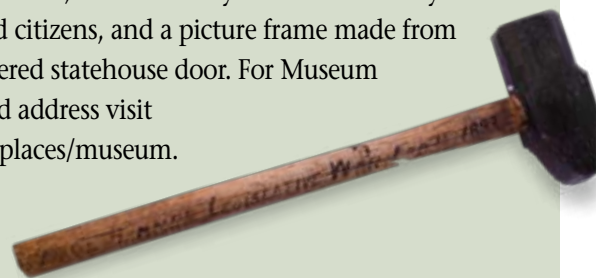
DISCOVER | KANSAS MEMORY

Kansas Memory, the Historical Society's online resource, contains 54 examples of Populist pamphlets. You can browse these fragile documents from the Historical Society's large collection of Populist materials. In addition you will find photographs related to this reform movement. kansasmemory.org



BROWSE | KANSAS MUSEUM OF HISTORY

See several items related to the legislative war of 1893 when you visit the Kansas Museum of History. Here you will see the sledgehammer used to break down the chamber doors, a club used by one of the county's deputized citizens, and a picture frame made from the shattered statehouse door. For Museum hours and address visit ksks.org/places/museum.



VISIT | WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE HOUSE

Visit the showplace home of William Allen White, author of "What's the Matter with Kansas?" From the 1890s through World War II, White influenced state and national politics through his writings from the heartland town of Emporia. Find hours and admission information for the William Allen White House State Historic Site at ksks.org/places/white.



As a result of the efforts, Populist candidates in the South and Midwest won elections in 1890. The party took control of the Kansas legislature when 92 Populists were voted into office. Two years later more candidates from the People's Party were elected. These Populist candidates included Governor Lorenzo Lewelling and all other statewide officials. Jeremiah Simpson of Medicine Lodge was elected in 1890 to serve in the U.S. Congress. He earned the nickname "Sockless Jerry" for criticizing the extravagance of his opponent's stockings. William Peffer of Topeka was the first Populist to serve as U.S. senator. Peffer, who served one term, had been involved with the national organization of the People's Party and believed that government's role was to "serve all the people, not only a few."

The Republican Party claimed victory in a number of disputed contests in the Kansas House in 1892 and was able to regain control of the lower chamber. The conflict between the parties reached a crisis when the Populists locked themselves in the House chambers. The Republicans used a sledgehammer to break down the doors to the chambers. The governor requested support from the state militia. After a three-day standoff, Governor Lewelling was able to negotiate an agreement with the Republican speaker of the house, which amounted to a Populist surrender. The state Supreme Court ultimately ruled in favor of the Republicans.

William Allen White, the outspoken editor of the *Emporia Gazette*, sternly criticized the Populists in an editorial in 1896. "What's the Matter with Kansas?" became popular with the Republican Party and was reprinted in national newspapers. By the late 1890s Kansas Republicans had regained control of the legislature and state offices.

Ross Doyen



Ross Doyen is passionate about Kansas history. Throughout his career in the Kansas Senate, Doyen took a stand to preserve the state's history and to provide generations of Kansans with an appreciation of their heritage.

Doyen worked to preserve the unique architectural features of the Kansas State Capitol, such as the ornate cage elevator, the decorative ceiling medallion in the senate chambers, and the oak woodwork in the leadership offices. He also supported the restoration of the Brown Grand Opera House in Concordia.

Over the course of 10 years, Doyen worked to secure funding for a new facility for the Kansas Museum of History. As senate president he supported funding bills that resulted in the \$8 million needed for construction of the building, which moved the Museum from downtown to the west edge of Topeka. Thanks to the efforts of Doyen

and many others, the new Kansas Museum of History opened to the public in 1984.

In 1986 Doyen received an Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History for his efforts on behalf of Kansas history. The Kansas Senate in 1987 honored Doyen with a resolution commending his “unflagging efforts to preserve Kansas history throughout his legislative career.”



Senator Ross Doyen spoke at the groundbreaking for the Museum in 1981.

Partnership to Preservation

The Kansas Historical Society continues to benefit from the support of individual legislators committed to preserving the state's history. Through the guidance of Senator Derek Schmidt, Independence, the Partnership Historic Sites program was passed by the legislature in 2007. Qualifying organizations across the state may apply to be partnership sites, which would make them eligible for Historic Sites Tax Credits. State historic sites administered by the Kansas Historical Society are also eligible for tax credits.

Sites would be awarded a set amount of credits for restoration, preservation, site operations, or the establishment of an endowment. Organizations would then award a tax credit equal to 50 percent of each donor's contribution received during the specified contribution period. Find more at kshs.org/resource/partnership or call 785-272-8681, ext. 240.

Representative Dennis McKinney, Greensburg, has done his part to preserve history at the Kansas State Capitol. As part of the renovation process, desks were removed, and representatives were given the option of purchasing their desks. House Minority Leader McKinney bought his desk and donated it to the Kansas Historical Society. The desk has been used by minority leaders since 1955.



Senator Derek Schmidt, left and Representative Dennis McKinney.

Clifford A Hope, Jr.

Interest in his Finney County roots prompted Clifford R. Hope, Jr., to join the Kansas Historical Society more than 50 years ago. An attorney, historian, and author, Hope spent nearly 40 years in Kansas politics.



Hope during his senate career.

Hope's childhood was spent both in Garden City and Washington, D.C., where his father, the late Clifford R. Hope, Sr., served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1927-1957. Hope, Jr., graduated from Harvard University, attended Columbia Law School, and graduated from the Washburn University School of Law.

After serving three years in the army during World War II, Hope and his wife, Dolores, settled in Kansas where he launched his political career. Hope served as a member of the Kansas State Senate, as a Finney County commissioner, and on numerous federal, state, and local committees.

At the time of the Clutter family murders in 1959 in Holcomb, Hope himself made history as the family's estate

attorney. When Truman Capote was in the area researching his famous work, *In Cold Blood*, he befriended Cliff and Dolores.

The relationship continued between the Hopes and Capote, until the author's death. The Hopes' daughter, Rosemary, currently is writing a book under the working title, "Capote in Kansas," based on the many letters and postcards exchanged between Capote and the Hope family. She follows in her father's footsteps, as he has written three books, including a biography of his father.

Hope was elected to the Historical Society's board of directors in 1970, the same year his father was president of the board. From 1980-1990 he served as chairman of the board's executive committee and was president from 1977-1978. Hope relishes the relationships he has had with those at KSHS over the years.

Over the years, Hope has made financial and volunteer service contributions to the Historical Society and has donated documents and photographs related to his family's history. His ongoing support demonstrates his commitment to the Historical Society's work.

"I encourage membership," Hope said. "It benefits not only the organization, but the individual as well."

Hope's father, seated at left, in Washington, D.C.



BECOME A MEMBER

Membership support enables the Historical Society's programs to continue. The cost of membership remains only \$40 annually, members receive free entrance to the Museum and all State Historic Sites, a discount at KSHS Stores and on online purchases, as well as quarterly issues of *Reflections* and the award-winning *Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains*.

From Our Collections

The Quindaro Township: *An Unfinished Story*

Although the Wyandotte County community of Quindaro folded in 1863 after only six short years of livelihood, its story was far from over.

Quindaro continues to fascinate historians and preservationists because of its unique origin and the environmental and preservation issues that still surround it today.

Located on the south bank of the Missouri River in what is now Kansas City (where Interstate 635 crosses the river), Quindaro was developed after the Kansas-Nebraska Act to create a free state port of entry into Kansas Territory. The land was part of an area the Wyandot Indians had purchased from the Delaware. When the Wyandot tribe disbanded, the land was divided among tribal members who wished to remain in the area and become U. S. citizens. Among these people were Abelard Guthrie and his wife, Nancy Quindaro Brown Guthrie, for whom the town was named. Guthrie was registrar of a U. S. land office in Ohio when the Wyandots were removed from there to Kansas in 1843. Guthrie decided to follow Nancy Quindaro Brown and her tribe to Kansas, married her, and was subsequently adopted into the tribe.

Guthrie was the vice president of the Quindaro Township Company and was its principal promoter. The town's founders and first residents included other Wyandots and abolitionists. Because it was close to the Missouri River, Quindaro was in an ideal location for helping slaves move to freedom. This was more by design than by chance.

Women's rights advocate Clarina Nichols was one of many residents who took advantage of the opportunity to help slaves. Nichols was an associate editor for the abolitionist newspaper the *Quindaro Chindowan*. Years after the Civil War, Nichols recounted hiding a slave in her home in Quindaro in the *Wyandotte Gazette*.

"My cistern – every brick of it rebuilt in the chimney of my late Wyandotte home – played its part in the drama of freedom. One beautiful evening late in October '61, as twilight was fading from the bluff, a hurried message came to be from our neighbor – Fielding Johnson – 'You must hide Caroline. Fourteen slave hunters are camped on the Park – her master among them.' ... Into this cistern Caroline was lowered with comforters, pillow and chair. A washtub over the trap with the usual appliances of a washroom standing around, completing the hiding."

The population reached 600 at the height of Quindaro's prosperity. But the boomtown quickly went bust, thanks to a nationwide economic depression and the failure of a campaign to attract a rail line to town. Many of the young men in the community left to join the Union army in the Civil War. A few families stayed in the area to continue farming, but the original town site was largely abandoned.



Nancy Quindaro Brown Guthrie, wife of town founder Abelard Guthrie and inspiration for the town's name. Her image appears on a map of Quindaro surveyed in December 1856 by Owen Abbott Bassett.

After the war, several freed African American slaves moved to Quindaro and other Kansas River towns. Freedman's University (later chartered as Western University) was established, its buildings erected on a bluff west of old Quindaro.

Fast forward a little more than a century. In the late 1980s a company wanting to build a landfill in the area encountered an obstacle under the Kansas Antiquities Commission Act. Because Kansas City, Kansas, owned part of the landfill site and held permitting authority, an archeological investigation had to be conducted. Over a two-year period, a cistern, three wells, and the foundations of 22 residential and commercial buildings were discovered. Public outcry over the proposed landfill caused the company to withdraw its interest in the project, leaving no funding for the analysis or storage of the nearly 200 cubic feet of excavated artifacts. An agreement between the concerned parties passed ownership of the collection to the Kansas Historical Society. The artifacts are now being used for exhibits and archeology education.

Continuing interest in Quindaro has inspired a play (*Quindaro*) and a children's book (*Polly's Amazing Journey*). At the site, there has been restoration of the ruins and an interpretive path and park are being planned. These projects, along with the Quindaro artifacts, help keep this Kansas town's story from being lost.

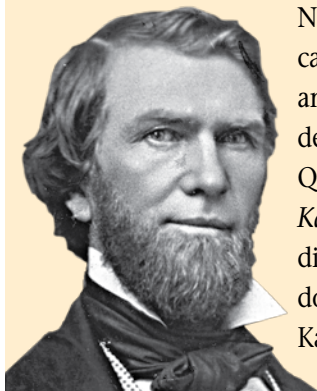
This image of a deteriorated building in Quindaro was taken in 1907, just 40 years after the town was enjoying prosperity and growth.



This plate was among the nearly 200 cubic feet of excavated artifacts from the Quindaro townsite.

BROWSE | KANSAS MEMORY

Abelard Guthrie was one of Quindaro's developers, and is credited with naming it for his Wyandot Indian wife, Nancy Quindaro Brown. You can see this photo of Guthrie and many of his letters describing the development of Quindaro on kansasmemory.org. *Kansas Memory* is the largest digital collection of images and documents pertaining to Kansas history.



EXPLORE | STATE ARCHIVES & LIBRARY

The Kansas Historical Society's State Archives & Library has several items in its collection related to Quindaro and Western University. Among them are issues of the *Quindaro Chindowan*, an abolitionist newspaper published from 1857 – 1858. kshs.org/places/state_archives/



VISIT | MUSEUM STORE

The Museum Store offers a number of items related to the territorial period in Kansas. Shop in person or online to find books on Bleeding Kansas, John Brown, Clarina Nichols, James Lane, and other territorial figures. You'll also find many gift items related to these early days. kshs.org/store



Happening at KSHS

State Preservation Conference Spring 2008

"Past-O-Rama: Green Light for Preservation," this year's Preservation Conference, will be held in Hutchinson. The conference focuses on recent past preservation as well as green and sustainability issues for buildings. Sessions will include hands-on-workshops and roadside architecture that discuss our recent past. Look for entertaining activities, such as tours and receptions, to enjoy while attending the conference. kshs.org/resource/preservationconf.htm



Kansas Archeology Training Program

This is your chance to become an amateur archeologist and help discover clues at a National Historic Landmark in a spectacular setting! Participants in the 2008 field school will be working at the Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site, which sits on the bluffs overlooking the Republican River near Republic. The field school runs from May 31 – June 15, 2008.

kshs.org/resource/katpcurrent.htm



Annual Sheep Dog Trials at Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site

Join us May 3 – 4 at Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site near Studley for the Annual Sheep Dog Trial. Sheep Dogs compete by rounding up herds of Merino sheep, the same



breed that was raised by the Pratt family during the late 1800s at Cottonwood Ranch. kshs.org/places/cottonwood

Young Troopers Camp at Fort Hays State Historic Site



Boys and girls entering the sixth grade can experience life in the frontier army at Fort Hays in 1869 during this unique experience. Camp under the stars, learn to march, cook around the campfire, and communicate using signal flags. For more information, call 785-625-6812.

HELP US

Do you feel a deep emotional connection to an object in the Kansas Museum of History? We're looking for volunteers to participate in a research study on how museum objects affect our visitors. You must be willing to write a detailed description of your experience with the object, and be interviewed at length in the museum. If you believe you have a strong bond with an artifact in our galleries, please contact us by April 30, 2008, at KansasMuseum@kshs.org or 785-272-8681, ext. 426.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Online at kshs.org/calendar

Through January 4, 2009

Forces of Nature

Exhibit at the Kansas Museum of History, Topeka

April 19 and May 17, 2008

Kaw Councils 2008 – Our Fabulous Flint Hills

Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove

April 19, 2008

Railroad Day

John Brown Museum State Historic Site, Osawatomie

April 24, 2008

History and Environmental Fair

Kansas Museum of History, Topeka

April 24 – 26

State Historic Preservation Conference

Hutchinson

April 26 – 27 and May 3-4, 2008

Quilt Show

Grinter Place State Historic Site, Kansas City

May 3 - 4, 2008

Annual Sheep Dog Trial

Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site, near Studley

May 31, 2008 - June 15, 2008

2008 Kansas Archeology Training Program

Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site, near Republic

June 6 - 7, 2008

KSHS, Inc. Spring Meeting

Garden City

June 20 - 22, 2008

Fort Hays Young Troopers Camp

Fort Hays State Historic Site, Hays

June 21 - 22, 2008

Wah-Shun-Gah Days

Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove

June 27 – 28, 2008

Territorial Days 2008

Constitution Hall State Historic Site, LeCompton

Spring 2008

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 1

Kathleen Sebelius

Governor of Kansas

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Membership information is available by calling Elizabeth Page, KSHS, Inc., 785-272-8681, ext. 209; kshs.org.

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Kansas Memory

Images from the Latino communities in Topeka and Wichita are among the newest additions to kansasmemory.org. This image shows a group of young dancers performing at the 1988 Fiesta Mexicana in Topeka. *Kansas Memory* is the largest online collection of photos and documents from Kansas history.

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